Carolina Observer.

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ON OF THE FOURTH OF JULY AT PARIS.

ericans in Paris celebrated the of Independence, in the usual year. The number of those who the celebration, was unusually ighty persons sat down to dinner, served up at the Cadran Bleu, du Temple, in a manner most to the taste and attention of the of the establishment. His Ex- imes Brown, Minister of the U- s, at the Court of France, Gener- e, his Son, and Secretary, in with the invitation of the Com- behalf of the Americans at Paris, their presence, the festivities of J. Cox Barnet, Esq. the Ameri- l at Paris, presided, and Mr. onsul at Lyons, officiated as Vice The Rev. Dr. Jarvis, of Boston, t offered up a fervant and appro- prayer before the company took at the table.

e regular toasts had been drank, ent, upon behalf of the Commit- ed the following, which was re- h the most lively applause:

—The Friend, Pupil and Co-worker of We know no higher Eulogy.

afayette rose, while the most perfect si- ed—"During a course, said he, of more entury, and a series of successive Ameri- ns, every opportunity has afforded me from them to acknowledge, new patri- s with them to exchange. Now Gen- t I offer my respectful thanks for your ing toast, inb chalf of one of your vete- chless Washington's adopted son, we on to remember how last year, on the ersary Day of American Independence, e all in our convivial meeting, commem- ree surviving signers of that immortal tro of them, the one its illustrious au- r, its strenuous supporter, had gone on , as it were hand in hand, to join our de- tionary companions; and, may I be in- serve, it has been to me a peculiar bless- en allowed, after forty years absence, embrace those two friends, with whom rs, on both sides of the Atlantic, and personal affection, I had been so long ely connected, to have had time to de- congratulations on that immense, un- ional prosperity, private welfare, domes- e evident result of a virtuous struggle ance and freedom, and of those popular, ative institutions, for which has been ted the name of *self government*, and be considered as the charter of good legitimacy of mankind.

e beg leave to propose the following

nment—May this American neologism iversal language.

NS FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

tely after the jury had been dis- the Court of Exchequer, on the foreman returned into court, to his pocket had been picked of a ox. It seems that such felonies, e of justice, are by no means un- in the English courts.

Eldon.—My Lord: A Unitarian is a Christian, who denies not the ut the auto-Theism of the Son of ving in one only true God—na ne- , and Father of *his Lord* Jesus *Bevans.*

ter from the College of Physicians.—*Robert John Thornton*, Member of London College of Physicians,— desired by the Royal College of sin London, to return their thanks your present (of the Lord's Pray- ted from the original Greek, com- the Hebrew), dated from the Col- ysicians, June 25, 1827."

w translation by Dr. Thornton, of s Prayer, "essentially differs from on version," and, as a Reverend s, "ought to be printed *in letters* It contains, likewise, a fine Print, esign by the famous Harlow; also, ical and Explanatory of this New on, by Dr. Thornton. It has had a ensive sale by Sherwood, Pater- w.

way Match.—At Lancaster, a few Mr. Robert Collinson was married Margaret Jones. The bridegroom ered from his lodgings, in Lancas- hall, by the constable, and was at- him and the beadle to the church, ey met the bride. Scarcely was the over, before Mr. Collinson show- oms of anxiety to bolt, which he did on reaching the church door, excellent chase commenced be- m and Mrs. C.—*Blackburn Mail.*

Pontenovo, in the Island of Corsica, hepherdess, who successively refus- ands of Augereau and Bernadotte. mer was her suitor while he was a , and the latter while a sergeant, in . She little thought at the time, that refusing a marshal of France and a Sweden.

r Walter Scott's article in the last of the London Quarterly Review, on works, he gives a very humorous

burg volunteers to meet the rebellious highlanders. The following is one of his anecdotes:

"We remember an instance of a stout whig and a very worthy man, a writing-master by occupation, who had ensconced his bosom beneath a professional cuirass, consisting of two quires of long foolscap writing paper; and doubtful that even this defence might be unable to protect his valiant head from the claymores, amongst which its impulses might carry him, had written on the outside, in his best flourish, "This is the body of J—— M——; pray give it Christian burial." Even this hero, prepared as one practised how to die, could not find it in his heart to accompany the devoted battalion farther than the door of his own house, which stood conveniently open about the head of *the Lawn Market.*"

The fashion in Paris.—Our whimsical neighbours, ever in extremes, have passed from the neglect of all religious observances to their introduction on most inappropriate occasions. In the great world at Paris, an evening ball is now usually sanctified by a previous sermon. "How do you manage it?" said one of her friends to a female devotee of rank. "Nothing can be more simple. We enter the assembly room, dressed for the dance, but without taking off our shawls; hiding our white satin shoes under our skirts, and our boquets under our handkerchiefs. Every one sits in silence, with her eyes fixed on the ground. Presently the abbe comes in, and places himself on a kind of stool in the midst of the company. He murmurs a short prayer; we make the necessary responses behind our fans. The sermon then begins. When it is finished, we applaud the preacher; he retires; the musicians are ordered in; and the ball commences. That is the fashion."

The very essence of Etiquette.—When the Emperor Charles made his entry into Douai, in great state, under festoons of flowers and triumphal arches, the magistrates, to do honour to the occasion, put a clean shirt upon the body of a malefactor that was hanging in chains at the city gate.—*Month. Magazine.*

We copy the following from the London Courier:—

Life of Napoleon.—The publication of Sir Walter Scott's Life of Napoleon Bonaparte was appointed for Saturday last, but the publishers, it is said, were unable to deliver more than a seventh portion of the number subscribed for. This delay is said to have been occasioned by the following circumstances. Since the work was printed off, it has been discovered (it is not said by whom) that, besides the usual *errata*, it contained numerous inaccuracies, which it was necessary should be corrected before it could, with propriety, be issued to the public. Sir Walter, therefore, had instant recourse to the pruning knife, or rather hatchet, which he has used with no sparingh and, as a reference to the volumes, which are in reality much disfigured with cancels, will testify. Whole pages have been lopped off "at one fell swoop," which pages he has been obliged to supply with new matter; the extent, however, of these *corrections* and *improvements* may be more readily estimated, when I state, what I understood to be the fact, that no less than *eleven bales* of cancels have recently arrived in this town from Edinburgh, and that the substitution of these new pages for the old ones has occasioned that delay in the publication which was the subject of so much annoyance to the trade on Saturday last. The books, in consequence of the extent and importance of these alterations, are not to be delivered to the trade in the usual manner, in quires, but in board. The Duke of Wellington is said to have had the work for more than a week past, it is not improbable, therefore, that his Grace's copy may require those *corrections* which have since been found so essential to be made in it.

It is well worth inquiry, if the above statement is correct, whether the copy from which the American edition is printed, be that from which Sir Walter slashed the superfluities, and to which the corrections were made, or the previous copy, with all its imperfections on its head. It would be interesting to know on many accounts—but on no one more than to ascertain the changes which his after-thoughts induced him to make in a work of so much importance and so much talent.—*N. Y. Amer.*

Pleasant results of the Censorship.—The Paris Journal des Debats of the 30th June, has two *blank* columns under the head of *variety.*

It is amusing enough to observe, in one of the numbers of the Journal des Debats, in which the destroying hand of the censorship is visible in the blank *typelessness* of several columns, that the very article next beyond the void, is one in which the Editors plead that the "abundance of political matter" prevented their noticing a new literary work. This looks like a fling at the Censors, who had struck from this very paper, every line of political matter, strictly so called.—*N. Y. Amer.*

Desirable Settlement.—The sum given to the Duke of St. Albans, by the marriage settlements of Mrs. Coutts, is £300,000 (nearly $1,500,000) cash, besides an immense yearly allowance, and the enjoyment of the rest of his wife's overgrown fortune.
N. Y. Enquirer.

A gentleman observed to his friend, that lord N's attempts at wit resembled an electrifying machine. "How so?" "Because they are so *shocking.*"

AN EPIGRAM.

On seeing a young Lady writing verses with a hole in her stocking.

To see a lady of such grace,
With so much sense, and such a face,
So slatternly, is shocking;
If you would with Venus vie,
Your pen and poetry lay by,

The "kennel presses" that publish by authority, when charging General Jackson with participation in Burr's conspiracy, did not seem to know of the existence of the following letter.

Letter of Gen. Andrew Jackson to his Excellency William Claiborne, warning him to be on the alert to detect the Burr conspiracy.

SIR,—Although it is a long time since I wrote you, still that friendship that once existed remains bright on my part, and although since I have had the pleasure of seeing you, I have waded through difficult and most disagreeable scenes, still I have all that fondness for my old and former friends that I ever had, and their memory has been more endeared to me by the treachery I have experienced since I saw you, by some newly acquired ones. Indeed I fear treachery has become the order of the day. This induces me to write you. Put your town in a state of defence, organize your militia, and defend your city as well against internalenemies as external; my knowledge does not extend so far as to authorize me to go into detail; but I fear you will meet with an attack from quarters you do not at present expect. Be upon the alert, keep a watchful eye upon our General, and beware of an attack, as well from our own country as Spain. I fear there is something rotten in the state of Denmark. You have enemies within your own city that may try to subvert your government, and try to separate it from the Union. You know I never hazard ideas without good grounds—and you will keep these hints to yourself. But I say again, be upon the alert; your government I fear is in danger. I fear there are plans on foot inimical to the Union. Whether they will be attempted to be carried into effect or not I cannot say; but rest assured they are in operation, or I calculate badly. Beware of the month December. I love my country and government—I hate the Dons; I would delight to see Mexico reduced, but I will die in the last ditch before I would yield a foot to the Dons, or see the Union disunited. This I write for your own eye, and for your own safety—profit by it, and the Ides of March remember.

With sincere respect, I am, as usual, your sincere friend.

ANDREW JACKSON.

November 12, 1806.

We noticed yesterday a Caricature now exhibiting at the North, representing Mr. Clay sewing up the mouth of Gen. Jackson. Another Caricature it seems has since been produced "in the Jackson city of N. York," as an offset to the former. Gen. Jackson is represented as putting things to rights at Washington. He has under his hand a poor fellow who is clinging desperately to a huge bottle of Treasury pap, from which he seems likely to be divorced forever. Another, with a woful and despairing countenance, is evidently attempting to make a bargain, but takes care at the same time to keep at a respectable distance. A third is running away as fast as his legs can carry him, happy if he can keep the plunder which is seen hanging out of his pockets.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Nothing can shew in a more striking light the advantages of a canal navigation in general, or better illustrate the utility of the great work which our own State has so much reason to boast, than the circumstances mentioned in the following article from the Black Rock Gazette.—*N. Y. E. Post.*

"*What a contrast!*—In the Spring of the year 1815, the editor of this paper paid at the rate of $5 a cwt. for transporting a printing press and types from Senaca Falls to Buffalo, in wagons, a distance of 116 miles. Goods by any considerable quantities, can now be transported from the City of New York to that of Pittsburg, a distance of about 575 miles, for a few cents over two dollars a hundred, including expenses!"

Antidote against Poisons.—A correspondent of the London Literary Gazette, alluding to the numerous cases of death from accidental poisonings, and particularly to the melancholy fate of the late royal academician, Mr. Owen, adds:—"I may venture to affirm, there is scarce even a cottage in this country that does not contain an invaluable, certain, and immediate remedy for such events, which is nothing more than a desert spoonful of made mustard, mixed in a tumbler or glass of warm water, and drank immediately; it acts as an instantaneous emetic, is always ready, and may by used in safety in any case where one is required. By mistake, where a gentleman took a full ounce of poison instead of salts, the castors were fortunately at hand, and no doubt an invaluable life was preserved to his family by giving the mustard directly. By making this simple antidote known, you may be the means of saving many a fellow creature from an untimely end."

A Proper Consideration.—It is a fault to speak any thing unnecessarily to the disadvantage of others. We have only to put ourselves in their places to feel how we should like such liberties to be taken with our own character; that consideration would set the matter in a just light.

The difference between happiness and wisdom is, that the man who thinks himself most happy is so, while he who believes himself most wise is generally the very reverse.

Happiness is a plant which only flourish-

Lamentable Occurrence.—We understand that Mr. Bythal Hardy, aged 22 years, residing in this county, came to his death on the 10th inst., in the following manner: he had been unwell a few days previous, had taken medicine, and was advised to take some salts—unfortunately there happened to be some salt petre in the house also, and his mother, through mistake, gave him some of the salt petre, which terminated his existence in a few hours.—*Tarbor. Free Press.*

Florida Sugar.—A gentleman recently from Florida, has left with us a sample of sugar made on the plantation of Col. Henry Yonge, of Gadsden county, East Florida.—That part of Florida in which this sugar was made, was a wilderness when the territory passed from the Spanish to the U. S. Government; indeed, Col. Yonge, who has only resided there three years, was among the first settlers. It is now rapidly settling by intelligent and enterprising men, who are turning their attention to the cultivation of sugar, and a sample of the result of the first experiment is that now before us, which is a specimen of a crop of thirty barrels made last year by Col. Yonge. The sugar appears to us to be superior to that of Louisiana, in strength, though its color is not so fine as some of the latter, owing to its having been packed up before the molasses was sufficiently drained off. Its flavor is peculiarly delicate, resembling that of candy; and, indeed, its granulation seems to have been more a process of crystalization, than that of any sugar we have seen, the particles being uncommonly large, transparent, and perfectly formed crystals. From the gentleman who favored us with the sample we learn, that the experiment thus far has demonstrated, and an acre of land which would yield 20 bushels of corn, will turn out a hogshead, or a thousand pounds of sugar, the molasses paying the expense of cultivation, and the sugar being worth to the planter, upon an average, seven cents a pound. Nearly all the land in that part of Florida, and probably the greater part of the whole territory, is capable of producing the same results. What an important item will not this be to add to our national resources—what a pillar to our independence—how loudly doth it not speak in favor of the policy of, and of him who added it to, the American System! The Sugar may be seen at this office.—*Balt. Patriot.*

Imprisonment for Debt.—In Philadelphia, (we are informed by the *Palladium*) during the last six years, there have not been confined at any one time, in the Debtors' department for debt, so many as thirty persons. The average number is about 18 or 20. In Pennsylvania, any debtor may, if he pleases, when arrested, give a bond with security, to take the benefit of the insolvent laws. In this way, the unfortunate debtor is left at liberty, and has two or three months time given him to pay his creditor; or if he cannot pay, to take the benefit of the laws; while on the other hand, his creditor has security for his debt in case the debtor does not appear. The humanity of the law is obvious.

From the Kennebec Journal.

Good advice, but an odd way of giving it.—I happened into a store in the town of V—— not long since. The first thing of any importance that attracted my attention was the following incription nailed on the rum hogshead: 'NO DRAWING FOR YOURSELVES.' 'MODERATE DRINKING IS THE DOWNRIGHT ROAD TO DRUNKENNESS AND DEATH.' I paused for a moment, and looked around with some astonishment to see this advice given on the rum hogshead, while it was on tap, the cups and measures on the counter, and the clerk standing ready to draw at a moment's call.

Quere—which of these two is the most to blame for moderate drinking, the one who keeps the poison with the attracting motto on the head of the hogshead, and always ready to administer it, or the one who drinks it?

Fish.—Dr. Franklin having observed in New England, that the herrings ascended from the sea into one river of that country, while a single individual was never seen in another river, separated from the former by a narrow tongue of land, and which communicated also with the sea, this philosopher took the leaves of some plants on which the herrings had deposited their eggs, already fecundated, and conveyed them to the river which was deprived of the annual visit of these fish. The success of the experiment surpassed his expectations; the eggs were completely productive, and the following year the river was filled with a numerous shoal of herrings, which, since that time, have continued to frequent it.

Among men of honor a word is a bond.

Neither be the slave nor the tyrant of thy wife.

All preach humility, none practice it.—The master thinks it good doctrine for his servants; the worldlings for the clergy; and the clergy for their congregation.

Praise—Praise is like ambergrise. A little whiff of it, and by snatches, is very agreeable; but when a man holds a whole lump of it to your nose, it is a nuisance and strikes you down.

Friends bought with money fail when money flies,

From the American Farmer.

THE WIFE.

To a fond and confiding girl, few hours in life are so full of buoyancy and hope, of kindness and affection, as those of courtship; and few, it may be truly said, are so important to her future welfare and happiness. In her lover she too often sees all that is worthy and respectable in man; the ardor of her affection softens the most offensive traits of character, and obliterates all minor failings. Whatever she may have collected from poetry is brought in aid of her imagination, which pictures, in the most glowing colors, the character of a husband; and her affection persuades her that in her lover she has found a perfect representative of the ideal picture.

In dreams of confidence in the prudence of her choice, and delightful anticipations of succeeding years of affection and happiness, she is led to the altar; and how often, alas! does one short year bring home to her aching bosom the sad reality of the falsity and emptiness of her hopes of all mutual love, tender assiduity and lasting affection. Yesterday, the lover was all attention, and love marked every action: to-day the husband is cold, distant and neglectful; preferring the company of the worthless and dissipated to that of her, who but a few days since, he flattered himself was dearer to him than all the world beside.

I can hardly picture to myself a situation more truly heart-rending and deplorable, than of a female who has found every want anticipated, and every reasonable wish gratified under the paternal roof, with the warm confidence of youth, to repose on the bosom of affection, but finding her confidence betrayed, her affection slighted, and herself, with a helpless offspring, left to struggle with unkindness, poverty and want. Such, alas! is too often the case in this world of uncertainty, where we find, mixed with the kindest blessings of our Heavenly Father, evils, which almost stagger our strongest faith.

In my boyish days, when every thing was bright and sunny, and pleasures sported in beautiful perspective before me, I sometimes wandered to a neighboring farm house, to pass an idle hour with its lovely and innocent inmates, who were as thoughtless and cheerful as myself.—Among these beautiful girls was one more advanced in age than the rest, whose modesty and blooming beauty was the admiration and envy of the village throng. Twenty winters have passed over my head, since I saw her sporting on the green, and yet, at this distant day, I cannot recollect her sylph-like form, her sprightly manner, and her affectionate smile, without a thrill of delight.

Eliza's hand had been often solicited by her equals, and even by those whose fortunes were much superior to her own, but none were able to win her heart.—About her twentieth year, she met at a friend's a young gentleman who had recently come to reside in the neigbourhood: his figure was elegant, his features regular, and his whole appearance such, as, at first sight, was calculated to excite the affections of a young, inexperienced and susceptible girl. He was flippant, bold, and even boisterous; which to one little acquainted with the world, might indicate a great degree of spirit; but it was in fact nothing but the ebulliton of an irritable and petulent temper; to this man Eliza became most passionately attached—he offered her his hand, and it was accepted, in opposition to the advice and entreaties of her parents.

It was about this time I left the paternal roof, and new scenes and increasing cares almost obliterated the beautiful Eliza from my recollection.

During one of the inclement nights of our New-England winters, I was called to an obscure part of the city, to visit professionally, a poor and helpless wretch, who was pining with disease produced by intemperance. As I sat by the bed of the sufferer, I heard, in an adjoining room, the voice of a female, pleading, with great earnestness, with one who appeared to be the employer of her husband. "For heaven's sake," she said, "do keep back every cent you can of his earnings; not a shilling that enters his pocket ever finds it way here. The tippling shop and tavern take all—it is hard, and perhaps wrong, to speak of one's husband thus. The time was when I did not believe it possible; but what am I to do—where am I to seek sustenance, clothing and fuel for these my freezing and starving children?—But, my dear sir," she continued, her sobs almost suffocating her, "this is but a small part of what I suffer. Oh! I could sustain myself under poverty and want; I could live with him cheerfully and affectionately under all vicissitudes of fortune, if I could only receive the love and kindness which is a wife's due."

I inquired the name of her who had so strongly excited my sympathy; in a moment the beautiful Eliza flitted before my mind—she, who at twenty was so beautiful, so affectionate and so happy, that angels might almost have envied her lot. I arose with an indistinct feeling that I should meet something which my youthful mind was wont to contemplate with such delight. I entered the room, but what did I see?—the shadow of her whose early dawn was the promise of earthly bliss. Would to God it had never been my lot to have thus encountered her, who, in youth, had left such a magic and undying spell on my mind. S.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

Wake County, August 27, 1827.

To Messrs. Lawrence & Lemay,

Gentlemen: The incorrect impression attempted to be made on the public mind in relation to the proceedings of the Senate of the United States, on the nomination of the Honorable Henry Clay, as Secretary of State, in March, 1825, has placed me in the unpleasant dilemma of acquiescing in what every Senator present must know to be wrong, or submitting to a candid world the remarks, and the only remarks that were made on that occasion. I have, therefore, determined to furnish them forthwith for publication. I will only add, that several of the most distinguished Senators expressed a concurrence in the objections urged, and declared to me that they were *prepared* to sustain them in the event of any member of the Senate desiring further investigation.

Respectfully, yours, &c.

JNO. BRANCH.

Mr. President: As I cannot consistently with a sense of duty, give a silent vote on the present occasion, I must ask the indulgence of the Senate for a few moments, while I shall attempt in a plain, frank and brief manner, to give them the reasons why I am unwilling to advise and consent to this appointment.

I am duly impressed with the momentous duty we are about to perform, and the importance of the crisis, connected with the deep responsibility which attaches to each and every member; and hence my solicitude to arrive at truth by the best reflections which I have been capaple of bestowing on the subject.

To guide and direct us on this, as well as every other occasion, it may be well, first, to look to the commission under which, and from which we derive all our powers, to wit: the Constitution of the U. States, which we have all taken a solemn oath to preserve, maintain and defend, not in the letter only, but according to its true intent and meaning. While I readily admit that the letter, and, perhaps, the rigid construction of that instrument, does not imperatively forbid the confirmation of this nomination; yet I hazard nothing in saying that every reason which could have operated on the Convention to induce them to insert the following clause, applies with increased force to influence the Senate to reject the distinguished individual whose nomination we are now about to act upon. The clause is as follows:

"No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office."

I would ask, why and wherefore is it that no member of either House is permitted to hold an office which he has assisted to create, or the emoluments of which have been increased by his vote? Because, sir, it was wisely foreseen that he might be influenced to vote for the one or the other from mercenary or interested motives. What is the present case? Henry Clay, a member of the House of Representatives, has made, or, if you please, has mainly contributed to make John Q. Adams President of these United States, and this President, thus made in opposition to the known will and wishes of the American people, and under circumstances of an extraordinary character, has called upon the Senate of the United States to advise and consent that this efficient friend, a member of the very House that has conferred on him the Chief Magistracy of this republic, should be made Secretary of State. I would respectfully ask, whether in sanctioning or confirming this nomination, we are not infringing on the obvious policy of the Constitution? For if a member may be supposed to vote to create an office, or to increase the salary, with a view to his individual gain, may he not with as much propriety be suspected of voting from sordid or interested considerations, when he makes an officer, who, in turn, gives him an office? I will not trespass on the time of the Senate, by any farther effort to illustrate and enforce the coincidence of the reasons in the two cases. They must be apparent to every intelligent mind. Again, waiving all objections which manifestly result from the foregoing considerations, I would ask, whether, from a decent respect to public sentiment, we ought not to put our veto on this nomination? I am not prepared to assert positively that corruption has mingled with this transaction; but this much I feel authorized to say and believe, that the circumstances connected with the recent Presidential election and this nomination, are sufficient to fix on the public mind the strongest suspicions that they have been cheated out of their rights by corruption and intrigue; and, inasmuch as our government is based on public confidence, it is of the very last importance that our foundation be well guarded. The administration of the government should not only be pure, but its purity, as far as practicable, should not be suspected. Let us view things as they exist in practical life. The Senate was prudently designed to act as a check on the appointing power, not, I admit, to be exercised capriciously, but fearlessly and independently, when the public good requires. How often have we eulogised and boasted of our republican institutions; our happy distribution of the powers of the government; the salutary checks and balances to be found in our Constitution; and the effectual barriers which have been provided to prevent the encroachment of either upon the powers of the other, and the consequent protection to all classes and interests? But if these things are only to be found in the theory of our government, I would not give a fig for them. The different departments should in some respects be considered as rivals, each watching every opportunity to strengthen itself and weaken its rival. Let us, therefore, be vigilant in the exercise of our constitutional powers, guarded as well against open assault, as covert, insidious encroachment. For, however lofty and high sounding may be the sentiment which we sometimes hear uttered of independence of the people, the legitimate proprietors of this government; yet this independence, connected with a dependence on the dispensing power, is fraught with the most alarming consequences to the liberties of the people; for, as we recede from the one, we imperceptibly glide into the deadly embrace of the other. From a retrospect of the past, lessons of wisdom may often be extracted. We see some receive their douceur promptly, others, perhaps ten times the number, are kept in a state of expectancy, and many have their hopes and fears operated on, who, like the sanguine Irishman, calculated on drawing a prize, when, forsooth, he had no ticket in the Lottery. It is time to pause and look the mischief full in the face. Has it come to this, that nothing but proof positive of corruption will justify the Senate in arresting an appointment! If so, we are more degenerate than I had imagined. What are the facts of this case as generally admitted to be true, to which we are not at liberty to turn a deaf ear? We see two political opponents, neither having confidence in the other, at a critical moment, when the loaves and fishes are about to be divided, the one in opposition to the well ascertained wishes of the people of his State, fly into each other's arms and cordially embrace, without aught appearing to the world, of reconciliation and adjustment of former differences. By which means, and by which alone, the one is enabled to grasp the Presidential Chair, in violation of the sovereignty of the people, with a salary of $25,000 per year, and the Senate of the United States is called upon to aid this President, thus made, to confer on the other the State Department, with a salary of $6,000, and thereby making him the heir apparent to the Presidency. Comment would be superfluous to a body as enlightened as the one I am addressing. Why was the concurrence of the Senate required by the patriotic and wise framers of our Constitution, if we have nothing more to do than to register the edicts of the President? In this case the exalted standing of the individuals makes it more imperiously our duty to act firmly. Therefore I cannot—I will not advise and consent to this appointment.

It will be recollected by our readers, that we copied into the Register some weeks ago, an extract of a letter from Governor Kent of Maryland, to a friend of his in Kentucky, referring to the systematic and violent opposition which had of late been made to the present Administration, and amongst other things, to General Saunders's attack on Mr. Clay, during the last session of Congress, and his inconsistency in making it, as he (Gen. S.) preferred Mr. Adams to Gen. Jackson, and in proof of it he says, "that not ten minutes before the election of President by the House of Representatives, Gen. Saunders came to him, with an anxious countenance, discovering deep concern, and using these emphatic words, 'I hope to God you may be able to terminate the election on the first ballot, for fear we from North Carolina may be forced to vote for Gen. Jackson."

We have a communication from General Saunders, denying the truth of the above statement of Governor Kent, in terms the most positive, declaring that he was decidedly opposed to the election of Mr. Adams, and that, after Mr. Crawford, Gen. Jackson was his choice—a fact, which, he says, was well known at the time to all his political friends in Congress. —*Raleigh Register.*

From the (Zenia, Ohio) People's Press, Aug. 15th.

The Kentucky Election.—If any thing can shew the baleful effects of intemperate partyism, the scenes of violence, disorder and bloodshed which took place last week during the annual election in Kentucky, must convince any thinking and candid man that we are approaching a fearful crisis in our political affairs. Riot and lawless outrage of every description seem to have prevailed without control. In Lexington, the commercial and literary emporium of the State, the most shameful and turbulent spirit appears to have been manifested. The Reporter, dated on the 7th inst. at noon, (the second day of the election,) says:

"We are in the midst of a very EXTRAORDINARY election—one more Violent and Disorderly *than was ever witnessed by the inhabitants of Lexington.*"

It seems that the Jackson men got a *hickory* pole with a green sprout on it, planted it in the ground, and then rallied around it. The Adams men got a pole, with a lock of *hemp* upon it, and did the same. They then attempted to take or throw down the hickory pole, which produced a general combat with clubs, knives, dirks, &c., about 500 men on each side. We have not yet heard of any lives being lost.

A writer in the Charleston City Gazette requests Democratic editors throughout the Union to call meetings for the purpose of sending delegates to the capital of each state, in order to nominate suitable candidates for President and Vice President. He says the Democratic party have now *no candidate*, and remarks—

"With the present candidates the Democratic principles have nothing to gain by the success of either side. Upon all those questions which constitute the creed of Democracy, Gen. Jackson, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Calhoun perfectly agreed previously to the last Presidential election, and the gain or loss of office can make no honest change of opinion."

A candidate for the state legislature, in Ohio, is recommended upon two qualifications—first, that he is a friend to General Jackson; and, secondly, that he will serve for *sixty-eight cents per day.* A man may, in our opinion, be a very good legislator, a very honest man, and a good friend of Gen. Jackson; but the man who values his services at only *sixty-eight cents* per day, can be but a [illegible] politician.

The Party Mania.—Our own private letters as well as the indications in the newspapers, assure us that great excitement prevails in the country generally, in regard to the Presidential election, which is to take place more than a year from this time. In the State of Maryland especially, (as it has been in Kentucky also) we are told it is so great as to absorb almost the whole attention of the People. Many a suffering field of corn tells of the neglect of the proper vocation of its owner, in pursuit of popular harangues and tavern debates, with all their attendant attractions; and amongst those who can afford to lose time thus, in search of amusement or excitement, it is said that the bitterness of party has so infused itself into society, that citizens who differ in opinion as to the merit of the Presidential candidates, will hardly so much agree one with another, as to reciprocate the offices of kindness, or exchange conversation even on different subjects. This is a lamentable state of things, and requires correction. It is disreputable in itself, and a reflection upon the human intellect. Those who lead the public opinion ought to set the example of reforming this vice, for such intolerance deserves that appellation—by respecting one another's opinions, by subduing their own bad passions, and by substituting calm discourse for noisy and angry declamation, more befitting a half free and half civilized race, than the enlightened citizens of a free country.—*Nat. Int.*

Freedom of the Press.—We have read many able essays on the freedom of the Press, and have heard some of our most splendid orators pourtray its influence on human affairs in the most glowing colors, but it remained for Sir Walter Scott to describe, in a nut-shell, its power and its bearing upon mankind. The following is an extract from the Life of Napoleon:

"The national assembly also recognized the freedom of the Press; and in so doing, conferred on the nation a gift fraught with much good and some evil, capable of stimulating the worst passions, and circulating the most atrocious calumnies, and occasioning frequently the most enormous deeds of cruelty and injustice; but ever bearing along with it the means of curing the very evils caused by its abuses, and of transmitting to futurity the sentiments of the good and the wise, so invaluable when the passions are silenced, and the calm slow voice of reason and reflection comes to obtain a hearing. The Press stimulated massacres and proscriptions during the frightful period which we are approaching; but the press has also held up to horror the memory of of the perpetrators, and exposed the artifices by which the actors were instigated. It is a rock on which a vessel may be, indeed, and is often wrecked; but that same rock affords the foundation of the brightest and noblest beacon."

Life of Napoleon.—In reference to the inquiry suggested in this paper on Saturday, whether the American edition of this work was, or not, printed from an English copy after the numberless *cancels*, of which an account was given in the article from the London Courier, had been made, we are now enabled to present, upon unquestionable authority, the following facts: The whole statement of the Courier, so far as regards "extensive alterations" in the work, is without foundation. A set of the cancels was received by the American publisher, and carefully compared with their edition; and the substance of the whole of them, is stated in the list of errata at the end of the third volume. They relate almost exclusively to errors in dates, and in no instance touch the opinions or views originally expressed. The bank of these cancels is accounted for by the circumstance, that starting, as in one instance, with the year 1793, instead of 1792, as the æra of a particular series of events, the error is repeated wherever allusion is made in the work to this æra—and each repetition, to be corrected, requiring the cancelling of a whole leaf, or two pages: a few such errors, herefore, it will at once be seen, in a work of such extent, would require indeed "bales of cancels."—*N. Y. American.*

We would suggest to such of our readers as are friendly to the object of the subjoined notice, in the Middle and Southern States particularly, the propriety of taking some pains to make it known to the Free People of Color within their reach. The newspapers would also render a public service by giving the notice a few insertions.

AFRICAN COLONY—LIBERIA.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, a Committee of three members, viz: Rev. Dr. Lauric, Dr. Thornton, and Dr. Henderson, was appointed to superintend the out-fit of the emigrants immediately to be sent to Liberia.

In consequence thereof, notice is hereby given, that applications from those disposed to emigrate, are solicited without delay.

The present season is the most proper one for embarkation. The Colony is in a happy, healthy, prosperous, condition.

The Committee wish to charter a vessel to carry out about one hundred and twenty passengers. Ship-owners will please be specific in their proposals.

Applications to be made to the Committee or to Mr. Gurley.

By order of the Committee.

Washington, Aug. 29th, 1827.

At the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, it appeared that the number of presbyteries was 89; of ministers of the gospel 1214; of licentiates 218; of candidates for the gospel ministry 229; of churches 1887; of additions to the full communion of the church during the last year 12,938; of persons now in the full communion 135,285; of adults baptized during the last year 2965, and of infants baptized in the same time 10,229; making a total of 13,194 cases of baptism. Increase of ordained ministers since the last year 87, notwithstanding the loss of 17 by death. In the same time the increase of licentiates has been 31; of candidates 25; of churches reported 68; of persons now in full communion of the presbyterian church 7793; of baptisms, 344. The number added to the full communion of the church in 1826 was 12,171; and the increase in the additions of this year is [illegible]

Canadaigua, August 22.

The Morgan affair.—The Court of sessions for Ontario county opened yesterday, his honor Judge Howell presiding. The cause of the people vs. James Lakey and others, (17 in all) indicted for a conspiracy against William Morgan, was called in the afternoon. From the number of witnesses subpœnaed, (upwards of 150) it is probable the trial will occupy much of the time of the court. We shall give a report of the trial, as full as practicable.

A singular luminous appearance in the skies was noticed by many persons last night, between the hours of 10 and 11. It had the form of a bright thin fleecy cloud, extending over, and, as it were, spanning like a rainbow the city from the North towards the East river—narrow in its dimensions, luminous, and unvarying in its color. It hung in the midst of space, with a clear blue sky around it, and, about 11 o'clock, gradually melted away and disappeared. It had none of the bright and varying colours of the Aurora Borealis.—*N. Y. American.*

The *Aurora Borealis*, or Northern Lights, a phenomenon very seldom witnessed in this latitude, was displayed on Tuesday night with uncommon brilliancy. It was observed by many persons here, from 10 to 11 o'clock, and was noticed also in Baltimore. The whole Northern portion of the Heavens was filled with this singular light, which shot its silver streams sometimes vividly, high up towards the zenith, and then became nearly blended in a general mass of mild light.—*Nat. Int.*

Messrs. Carey, Lea, & Carey have received a portion of Mr. Cooper's new novel, "*The Red Rover,*" and will immediately put it to press. It is intended to publish it in October or November. The scene commences in Rhode Island, and the work opens with a fine description of the beautiful bay and the harbor of Newport. It is a Sea Story, much may consequently be expected: for as soon as this writer gets upon the ocean, he is perfectly at home.

The London New Times announces that Sir James Mackintosh is "immediately going to press with his *History of England.*" Sir James was supposed to have abandoned this enterprise; we rejoice that it is to be executed by so able a writer.

A new work is in the Press in New York, entitled "The Legend of the Rock!" It is written by Mr James Mack, a youth of that city, in his seventeenth year, who is deaf and dumb, and was instructed at the New York Institution. It is pronounced to be an extraordinary production.

Ostriches.—The Boston Traveller mentions that three live ostriches were brought to that city by a brig from the Cape de Verds. The captain procured them from a caravan of animals. The Traveller says, that "the largest, only eight months old, in a natural posture, is nine feet high—the others are younger and smaller, but seem growing very rapidly. They swallow bones, broken stones, iron nails, &c., with avidity, and the gastric fluid of the stomach possesses the peculiar property of dissolving them in a little time! The plumage is at present rather disordered, as they plucked each other's feathers on the passage. The bird has but two toes on the foot; the leg large, and white as a man's arm, is a great curiosity of itself. Its eye is large and vacant, and what is remarkable, the ostrich appears entirely destitute of attachment to its own species, or those who have them in charge. The natives oftentimes ride them; and tho' their wings are too small for flying, their speed over the deserts of their own native country, is greater than the fleetest Arabian horse."

Our Metropolis, says the London Quarterly Journal of Science, owes its unequalled size to a conjunction of circumstances which have never concurred in any other instance, to the formation of a great capital. 1st. It is the greatest seaport in the world: 2d. It is the greatest manufacturing city ever known: 3d. It is the seat of the most opulent Government that ever existed.

The Count de Savinski, one of the richest nobles of Poland, recently lost at a single game at piquet with Prince Dolgorouki, 20,000 acres of land, and a magnificent chateau on the banks of the Ester. This is the same Savinski who, when he was Ambassador at Constantinople, won at chess from a Captain Pacha, twelve slaves and 16,000 leopard skins. He emancipated the slaves, and sold the leopard skins in Hungary for three hundred thousand dollars.

Two men near Red River in Louisiana, lately drank a gallon of whiskey upon a bet in the space of a few minutes. The person who proposed the bet went for more, but on his return found the other lifeless.

A Boxing Match was advertised a short time since at Lyons, and about 2000 persons met; but a discussion having arisen between the combatants, the public took part, and a general set-to followed. It is thought that this will satisfy the citizens of Lyons.

Enfant Trouve.—Yesterday afternoon, a well dressed female requested a woman who was sitting in the High street market, to hold her infant while she performed an errand at the distance of a few squares. The woman accordingly took the child, apparently about six months old, and with it a small bundle, containing the child's clothes. The supposed mother, however, did not return to redeem her pledge; and after waiting a long time, the person who received the child, was compelled to return to her own house, with the gratuitous addition to her

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The Editors of the New Yo[rk] have been permitted by a friend t[o] following extracts from a letter w[ritten] intelligent American gentleman a[t] siding in Paris. It is dated on [the] last month:—

"The treaty between the powers of [Rus]sia, England and France, which has for [its] termination of the war in Greece, has b[een] London, and hopes are now entertained [by] nant of that unfortunate nation may ex[pect] destruction which has long hung over [it]. not yet learned what disposition will [be] Greece, or whether it will be permitted [to] Republican institutions, or be placed [under] arch. The Russian fleet composed of [nine] line and fourteen frigates, sailed from [Sebas]bout the 25th ult. and is believed to [be] terranean for its destination.

"I have just returned from a short vi[sit] fayette, at La Grange, to which place [I] to witness the marriage of Madmille [La]one of the General's grand daughters, [to] de Peren. The party was very large, [and] ny as could lodge in the venerable cha[teau] sembled. The situation is beautiful, [the] well laid off and in fine order, and [the] breathed happiness and elegant simplic[ity]

"The packet ship Henri IV. of your [line] cited much admiration, not only by [her] also by the rapidity with which the [last] America was performed. The number[s] both ways is increasing. The Europe[an] with travelling on this continent, will [soon] find that much is to be seen in the new[er] will be tempted to make the tour by [sea] with which the voyage is now perform[ed] safety and comfort to be found on [the] packets."

New Orleans, [illegible]

Mr. Taylor, the inspector of [the] at the Balize, came up to town [this] morning, having captured, at [the] Point, a sloop containing about [fifty] men, suspected of an intention [to] Mexican vessel of war off the B[alize] these men thus arrested, about [twenty] been subsequently discharged, [and] told, without recognizance; about [ten] been admitted to bail; and 36 lod[ged] son, charged with a misdemeanor [under] the laws of their country. Too m[uch] cannot be given to the zeal and [vigilance] Mr. Taylor, who, in this business [has] six men to support him in a sma[ll] *Me[rcury]*

The New Haven Herald mentio[ns] Mr. Value, a French gentleman [who] from St. Domingo, and who for [many] years has maintained himself in [that] by teaching dancing and drawing [has] has received from the French G[overnment] the award of 550,000 francs, as h[is] of the sum guaranteed by the Ha[yti] ernment, in part payment for a l[arge] which he lost in the insurrecti[on] much better is a 'fiddle stick,' fo[r] than a dose of laudanum? How m[uch] preferable the cat-gut, than the [hangman's] cord, in the hour of disappointme[nt] *U. S. [Gaz.]*

As soon as the election of Gene[ral] ette was known at Marseilles, t[he] cans in that town illuminated th[eir] The American vessels *in the h[arbor]* hoisted their colors in testimony [of] ing on the occasion.

London University.—The Lond[on] of the 14th July, contains the list [of] sors appointed in the new Universi[ty] don. Among these we observe t[he] Professors are taken from the Am[erican] stitutions, viz:—Dr. Pattison, lat[e] Maryland University, and Mr. L[ieber] Virginia University.

'I have got a *tell* for you,' says [Miss] let Vanity to Mr. Christopher Conc[eit] you got one for me?' 'Yes,' says [Mr.] pher, 'and a right good one it is; [I] have yours first, and then I will [tell] mine.'—'Well,' says Violet, 'I hea[r] tain young lady, living yonder o[n] say that you was the handsomest [girl] in the village.' 'I don't believe a w[ord] 'It is true exactly as I tell you, and [I] tell you the reality, the young lad[y] you, I assure you.' 'I don't bel[ieve] don't believe it.' 'Well,' says Miss [Violet] 'it is just what I myself heard her [say]. I wonder what *bad* thing you have [done] ny one say about me!' 'You re[ally] says Mr. Conceit, 'the gentleman [was] walking with me a little while ago [and] 'Well, I heard him say that you [were] prettiest girl he knew of.' 'He did?' he did, as true as I live.'—'Now [I] you have made all this.' 'No I h[ave] is true, I tell you.'

Arnott, in his recent Tour to t[he] of France, says: "It is almost wo[rth] to go to Perpignan to see their nati[onal] ces. I shall never forget when, as [by] touch of a magician, all the females a particular part of the tune, seat[ed] shoulders of the men, and then pu[shed] gain on *terra firma*, the evolution dance being uninterrupted."

A Picture of Evil Times.—Honesty from the world, and Sincerity has sleep; Piety has hid herself, and Jus[tice] not find the way; the helper is not and Charity lieth sick: Benevolen[ce] der arrest, and Faith is nearly ex[tinct] Virtue goes a begging, and Truth since been buried, and Credit ha[s] crazy, and Conscience is nailed to

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 6, 1827.

FROM GREECE.

New York, August 29.

sacred ship," the Chancellor, Cap- , the first ship despatched from by the benevolent and patriotic f Greece, has arrived below, from She brings, as we understand, s from Mr. Miller, who went out the Agent of the Committee for Fund raised in this city, and in y. We [the Statesman] have re- m Mr. Miller a private letter, of following is a copy. The offi- nts will be published as soon as tain them:

SIR: I have again arrived on these once s, and have commenced my pleasing, if employment, of distributing the liberal my countrymen to the suffering Greeks. the sensible and happy daughters of my ountry know what their sex suffer here, ven forget their ornaments, and be in- d the proceeds of them to cover the na- hose who once were "as soft as the roses but who are now reduced to the most The frigate Hope has been in several already, in one of which she received n her works, without having one man

ane is now on a cruise with the frigate n vessel. Report says, that he has had t with the Turkish frigates in the mouth f Lepanto, and that he obliged the Turks he steam vessel has lately burnt a Turk- with a hot shot. As both the frigate and have good furnaces on board, I hope l do even more execution than is antici- truly yours, J. P. MILLER.

ycos, June 1st, 1827.

hester, N. Y. Telegraph contains n Danville, which mentions a hea- ain that had proved fatal to several s. A Mr. Lackey, on Silver creek, county, after saving his family ouse, which was floating, on ven- to save his property, was carried ins—his body had not been found. of a small boy, about seven years s found among some drift wood kfort. A Mr. Huffman lost his ily, consisting of his wife and three nd his nephew—they were all in he house was taken away by the e bodies of Mrs. H. and two of the ere found the next morning, among ood. Mr. Huffman saved his life to the branches of a tree, in which d the whole night.

Alexandria, August 31.

e Fire.—The newly built and team Mill belonging to our enter- low citizen, Joseph B. Ladd, Esq. day nearly destroyed by fire, to- h its contents of flour and grain. cannot be estimated at less than usand dollars, perhaps thirty, not hich was insured.

ton papers state that the public ton and Woollen Goods, and other hich took place in that city last r the patronage of the New En- ty for Encouraging Domestic res, was well attended. The was very good, and the cotton rticularly, were much admired. s were sold at fair prices.

Kean, aged 22, has immortalized y climbing to the top of a steeple height 116 feet, where he depo- at, and on the next day re-as- giddy height for his garment, ed himself, head undermost, on le of the steeple!

recently mentioned the cure of cutting off his hair. The *Jour- de Marne* states, that this notice se of an experiment being tried partment, which was attended te success; the lunatic having covered his reason.

man's Gamecock.—A gentleman ne vicinity of N. York, was de- ing some gamecocks, and ac- despatched his Irish servant to purchase a quantity of eggs. The eturned highly pleased with the his mission, and placed the eggs to hatch. He watched the pro- ation with great impatience, he future prize-fighters emerged oyal prisons, he seized upon one ed with joy to exhibit it to his "Master, Master," cried Pat, look her!" The gentleman cast on the bird and discovered it to Astonishment and indignation him from replying, and Pat con- he *paraty* orchards of ould Ire- seed the like of this—look at his ook at his *fut*—(turning up the s of the biped) what a jewel of a ll mak—the holy St. Patrick p him up."

man of fashion lately threw him- ve fit, into the Seine; he was res- his perilous situation by a water- eard him roar out most unmer- at he had forgot to add a postscript well letter to his mistress.

gentleman has, with much her- ry and deep research, drawn up gical account of his own family ds of twelve thousand years. In of the manuscript there is a N. *this time, the world was created."*

nter and the sculptor strive to ex- the poet is the interpreter of *mind;* e speaks the *soul.*

e good man always great, and the good, earth would be earth no

o talk degradingly of women have ient taste to relish their excellen- urity enough to deserve their ac- e.

society resembles an arch of stone; fall if one did not support another

ELECTION RETURN.

Haywood—Thomas Love, S; Benjamin S. Brittain, and James R. Love, commons.

At our County Court on Monday last, came on the election of sundry officers of the Court and County, which resulted as follows:

Mr. DONALD MCDIARMID was chosen Clerk of the Court, on the 6th balloting, in place of JOHN ARMSTRONG, deceased.

DILLON JORDAN, Jr. Esq. County Attorney, vice JOHN B. KELLY, Esq. resigned.

DUNCAN MCNEILL, Esq. Coroner, vice J. MURCHISON, deceased.

Capt. JAMES MILLER, Treasurer of Public Buildings, vice EDWARD L. WINSLOW, Esq. resigned.

JAMES SEAWELL, Esq., Chairman of the County Court, vice JOHN A. CAMERON, Esq. resigned.

Forty-five Justices were present at these elections, only two of the whole number in the County being absent.

Our Elections.—Every opportunity has been seized in other States, to misrepresent the results of our late Congressional election. In our last we exposed one of these attempts, and we now find the following in the N. York American, a print which we have been accustomed to regard as above such petty expedients, even to serve a sinking party.

"The Congressional elections which have just terminated in North Carolina, would seem to indicate that the support of Gen. Jackson by that state, is not so certain as has heretofore been assumed.

Below, is a list of the representation as now constituted, compared with what it was—whence it appears, that Lewis Williams, the fast friend of the administration, and who, on that ground, was vehemently opposed, has been re-elected by (as the Register informs us) a majority of upwards of 1300 votes."

Mr. Saunders too, the patriot who, by his resolution concerning the public printing, introduced and sustained, merely to afford opportunity to the vulgar personalities, and vindictive diatribes, of the opponents of the administration, and which, in discussing the distribution of an annual patronage of some one hundred dollars per paper to twenty or thirty newspapers, caused the positive expenditure of many thousands, in the pay of the members of Congress, who were occupying themselves and wasting the time and neglecting the real interests of their constituents, with such nauseous stuff. This Mr. Romulus M. Saunders has been tried by *his* constituents, and found wanting—and a worthier successor has been appointed in his place: Mr. Culpeper, the successful competitor of Mr. McNeill, is an administration man, and was the only member from the state who voted for Mr. Adams."

In this State no one affects to doubt that the vote will be given to Gen. Jackson;—It may even be doubted whether an Administration Ticket will be run at all.

We believe that Mr. Williams's district is decidedly Jacksonian, and that his personal popularity secured his election. And we know, that Gen. Saunders has not "been tried by his constituents and found wanting." The fact is, that he has removed from the district, and was therefore not a candidate for re-election; had he been, his success would have been certain. The American need not flatter itself that "a worthier successor has been appointed in his place." According to its estimate of worth, Mr. Shepperd is on a level with Gen. S.—he is equally a friend to Gen. Jackson.

"Mr. Culpeper, the successful competitor of Mr. McNeill." Really, this is too bad. It evinces an utter disregard of truth, joined to a sufficiency of stupidity. The American must have known that Mr. McNeill was not a candidate; and ought to have known that the two Jackson candidates received 1000 votes more than the Administration candidate; and yet this district is cited as an evidence that the vote of the State will go for Mr. Adams!

The New York Times also says:

"The question of the next Presidency was made the rallying point in the election by the friends of Gen. Jackson, and in many instances resulted in their unexpected and decided discomfiture."

What pleasant imaginations these N. York Editors possess! They almost deserve a patent for the manufacture of agreeable stories. We may not be so well informed on the subject as they, but we cannot for the life of us discover these '*many instances*' of discomfiture. The representatives from this State are, 10 for Jackson, 1 (Mr. Williams) for Adams, and 2 (Messrs. Bryan and Culpeper) doubtful.

Mr. Branch's Speech.—Our Senator, Mr. Branch, has promptly met the suggestion of the Raleigh Star, by furnishing a copy of his remarks against the nomination of Mr. Clay to the office of Secretary of State. They are now brought to light in consequence of an assertion of Mr. Clay, in his late Lexington speech, that "he was informed, that when his nomination was acted upon before the Senate, Gen. Jackson and *every other Senator* present was silent as to the imputation now made, no one presuming to question his honor or integrity." Mr. Clay was grossly deceived. One of the Senators did "presume" to question the purity of the election, and the "honor and integrity" of Mr. Clay, and other Senators were prepared for a similar presumption, if any attempt at denial had been made.

The speech will be found in the preceding columns of this paper.

Council of State.—We learn from the Raleigh Register, that there was no meeting of the Council of State until Monday last. No appointment of Comptroller was made when the Register went to press, but we learn verbally, that Mr. John Henderson, of Salisbury, was appointed. There were about twenty candidates.

Mock Robbery.—A man named Avery, who had been entrusted with a considerable sum of money, in Hartford, Conn. lately tied himself to a tree in the woods, where he was found by the stage driver, to whom he told a doleful story of his having been robbed. It turns out that he [illegible]

Public Executions.—The impolicy of executing criminals in public has lately been a subject of discussion in this State; and we believe it is now generally admitted, that, as well on account of the criminal as of the public morals, it would be far better that these scenes were private. At the execution of Jesse Strang, at Albany, N. Y., on the 24th ult., about 30,000 persons were present, *one-fifth of whom were females.* One of the papers of that city says:

"We are more than ever convinced of the bad effects of public executions. Scenes of the most disgraceful drunkenness, gaming, profanity, and almost all kinds of debauchery, were exhibited in the near vicinity of the gallows, and even at the very time the culprit was suffering. We do most sincerely hope that some law may be enacted requiring that executions shall be performed in private.

Kentucky Elections.—The Jacksonians have, contrary to their own expectations, and to the great disappointment of their opponents, gained a complete triumph in Kentucky—even in Mr. Clay's own State, notwithstanding his late visit and speeches. Only five Administration men have been returned to Congress, while the other seven are decidedly in favor of Jackson. This looks like bearding the lion in his den. Should Kentucky go for Jackson, which there is now every reason to expect, his election is certain.

The following is a complete list of the members elected, opposite the list of those of the last Congress:

19TH CONGRESS.	20TH CONGRESS.
David Trimble.	Henry Daniel.
Thomas Metcalfe.	Thomas Metcalfe.
James Clarke.	James Clarke.
Robert P. Letcher.	Robert P. Letcher.
Robert McHatton.	Robert McHatton.
Joseph Lecompte.	Joseph Lecompte.
Thomas P. Moore.	Thomas P. Moore.
Richard A. Buckner.	Richard A. Buckner.
Charles A. Wickliffe.	Charles A. Wickliffe.
Francis Johnson.	Joel Yancey.
W. S. Young.	W. S. Young.
John F. Henry.	Chittenden Lyon.

The Administration men claim a majority in both branches of the State Legislature.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The result of the Kentucky elections has thrown the friends of the Administration into a state of consternation. It is now apparent that Kentucky will give all her votes to General Jackson. The transferrable interest of Mr. Clay in the West is now confined to the doubtful state of Ohio. These are "signs of the times" that cannot be mistaken, and must diminish Mr. Clay's influence in the Cabinet. His presence in Kentucky, and his powerful speeches just on the eve of the election, were all unavailing. He had instilled into the minds of the people of that State such dislike to Mr. Adams and his principles, that with all his influence and popularity, he could not reconcile them to him. It is said on the one side, that local politics influenced the election; and on the other, that but for personal feelings in favor of the old members, and the certainty that the next Presidential election would not be thrown into the House of Representatives, not an administration candidate would have been elected. It is pretended that Mr. Buchanan's statement had reached Kentucky in time, the result would have been different. We cannot see what favorable effect it could have had; since it only acquits Mr. Clay of being privy to his communication to General Jackson, but discloses the fact, that his friends had had propositions made to them by Mr. Adams's friends; and that they would prefer voting for General Jackson, if they thought it probable that "*Mr. Clay's claims to the second office* in the Government should be fairly estimated." This statement might, on the contrary, have turned out the whole delegation. But "drowning men catch at straws."

Tennessee.—Pryor Lea succeeds Gen. John Cocke in Congress. John Bell succeeds Gen. Houston, D. Crockett succeeds Mr. Alexander, and the following gentlemen are re-elected: Jas. C. Mitchell, Jacob C. Isaacs, John H. Marable, James K. Polk and Gen. Robert Desha.

The Storm of the 25th ult. was not so extensive in its ravages as was at first apprehended. It appears to have been confined in its greatest violence to the States of North Carolina, Virginia, and a part of South Carolina, beyond which, both to the North and South, very little damage was done. It commenced in New York on Sunday morning, just one day later than in this place.

The losses sustained in the vicinity of *Wilmington*, in this State, are among the most serious of which we have heard. The Saltworks of A. M. Hooper, Richard Bradley, and John R. London, Esqs. were much shattered, and 1000 bushels of Salt lost at the latter. Col. Thomas Cowan's works were almost entirely destroyed, with a quantity of salt. Mr. John Bradley's works were much injured, and 1800 bushels of salt lost. Milldams and bridges have been swept away, and the crops generally are much injured.

From *Tarborough*, we learn that the rain, which is stated to have been heavier than in the recollection of man, did great damage. The Free Press mentions that there is but one mill in the county which has escaped uninjured, most of them being entirely swept away; several bridges were carried off, and the low lands completely inundated. Crops, stock, fences, &c. greatly injured.

We have seen a letter from *Granville county* which states that the crops have suffered to the amount of 50 per cent. We have no doubt that in the middle section of the State the produce will be, on an average, one-fifth less than it would have been but for the storm.

In *Virginia* the damage to the Tobacco has been very great. It is stated that in some entire fields not a whole leaf is to be found.

We notice a few accounts of disasters at sea, but they are not so numerous as we had anticipated.

Norfolk, August 31.

Disastrous Intelligence.—A letter received City, (N. C.) which gives the following particulars of the late gale, which is said to have been very destructive, not only to the Corn Crops and Bridges, but also to the shipping along the Coast. Ocracock is the most Southardly point yet heard from.

Five vessels are ashore at Teache's Hole, and one has drifted into the Sound, her fate not known. There were but six vessels in Wallace's Channel, and all of them are said to be ashore. The William and Frederick, and another Schr. are ashore at the marshes. A large schooner from Boston, with a full cargo, principally barrels, is ashore a little to the northward of Cape Hatteras. The packet ship Louisa Matilda, from New York, with a full cargo bound to Savannah, was driven ashore on Boddy's Island, and has gone to pieces. Five small coasting vessels, in ballast, are ashore between Cape Hatteras and Currituck Inlet.—*Beacon.*

Charleston, September 3.

The most melancholy accounts have reached us from the coast. In the immediate neighborhood of Cape Hatteras, eight or ten vessels were ashore, within a few miles of the Light House, on the Cape.

To the Southward of the Cape the effects of the Gale were disastrous. The Cape Hatteras Light broke from her moorings, and drove ashore 5 or 6 miles to the S. of Ocracock; the Mate and Carpenter were drowned. A British brig with a cargo of Indigo and Mahogany, the value of which it is said was $165,000, went ashore about 20 miles S. of Ocracock.

Many other vessels were driven ashore whose names have not been ascertained. The total number that went ashore at Ocracock is said to be 24—of which 15 were totally lost.

Foreign.—We have English accounts to the 22d of July, but there is not a word of news. No material variation had taken place in the price of cotton.

We are happy to observe that the yellow fever does not spread in Charleston. The deaths average about one each day.

Death on the Pale Horse.—A person having remarked the singular coincidence of so many of the Doctors of a certain town visiting their patients on grey horses, a wag replied that it was only "Death on the Pale Horse."

The editor of the Philadelphia Democratic Press has received an anonymous communication informing him that a scheme is on foot to do violence to his person. From the remarks of the editor we infer, that his course on the Presidential subject is the ground of the premeditated attack, and he offers five hundred dollars to his informant if he will enable him to prosecute the conspirators to conviction.

He that reveals a secret, injures them to whom he tells it, as well as himself. The best maxim concerning secrets, is neither to hear, nor divulge them.

Patience, application and courage, overcome all difficulties.

Fortune, like other females, delights rather in favoring the young than the old.

A tailor is the 9th part of a man, said a would-be-wit in the presence of a knight of the shears. But, replied the tailor, a fool is no part at all.

A PUZZLE.

Fair Woman was made to bewitch—
A pleasure, a pain, a disturber, a nurse,
A slave, or a tyrant, a blessing or curse;
Fair Woman was made to be—which?

DIED,

In this town, on Friday last, Mr. JOHN B. MOSS, of Randolph county, in the 25th year of his age. He came to this place on the Tuesday preceding his death, then laboring under an illness which resisted the best medical attention.

A short time since, at the residence of Mr. Archibald Clark, in this county, DUNCAN WRIGHT, a native of Scotland, aged 103 years.

On Friday evening last, at his residence in Richmond county, WILLIAM P. LEAK, Esq., a gentleman of great respectability and worth.

In this vicinity, on Saturday last, after a severe illness of several weeks, DANIEL, son of Col. John Black, aged 6 years.

In this County, on Monday last, Mrs. CHARITY INGRAM, the wife of Mr. John Ingram, aged 63 years.

In Robeson County, on the 2d instant, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, infant son of Thomas Harrington, aged five months and eight days. [*Communicated.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, sales $8 50 a $9 00. Bacon 8½ a 9. Candles, mould, 15 a 17½. Coffee, 15 a 18. Corn, 50. Flour, super. 4 a $4 50. Iron, 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 80. Lard, 7 a 8. Lead, 9 a 10. Shot, bag, 275. Lime, 2 a 3 25. Molasses, 34 a 36. Nails, cut, 8; wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 30. Sugar, common 8 a 10, prime 10½ a 11. Salt, Liver. 90; T. Island, 75 a 80. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 3 25 to 3 50. Whiskey, 37½ a 40. Wheat, 75 pr. bushel.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Gov. Paris, Chisolm, Cape Hayti.
Sloop James & Davis, Morriss, Charleston, at quarantine.

CLEARED,

Brig John London, Elliss, New York.
Brig Ann Celia, Perry, Bristol, (England.)
Brig Counsellor, Mann, Boston.
Brig Barzillai, Mabee, St. Johns, (N. B.)

Arrivals in the Port of Wilmington for the last twelve months, ending August 31.

Ships,	3	From Foreign Ports,	119
Brigs,	174	From Ports within the United States,	307
Schooners,	204		
Sloops,	45		
	426		426

Drawing

Of the R. I. West Baptist Lottery, 7th Class. The following are the drawn numbers.

41—14—23—19—47—10—22—54.

Five Dollars Reward.

On Tuesday evening about 7 o'clock, a white *HORSE* escaped from Mr. James Baker's Plantation, about 2 miles from town, on the road leading to Chatham. Any person who will deliver the said Horse at the Livery Stables of *Snively & Jones*, shall receive the above reward.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1827. 35tf.

$10 Reward.

A Servant of mine called *LYDIA*, ranaway from my plantation on Rocky Point, in New Hanover county, some time ago. She formerly belonged to Mr. Lallerstedt, who lived on the No. West, below Fayetteville, and is well known on that river. I will give $10 for putting her in any jail, and giving me notice thereof, or $10 and expenses for delivering her at my plantation. C. WALKER.

September 3, 1827. 35-3w.

Attention!

On THURSDAY, 25th OCTOBER, NEXT,

WILL be sold at Auction, without reserve, by the Subscribers, at their Auction Store, the entire and valuable *STOCK OF GOODS*, of H. Bradford & Co., consisting of a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, selected with care in New York, and calculated for the trade of this State, and in addition, Hats, Straw and Leghorn Bonnets, with white and coloured *DOMESTIC GOODS*, worthy the attention of Country Merchants, as the terms will be on a liberal credit, made known on day of sale.

At the same time, a large and general assortment of *GROCERIES*, such as loaf and brown Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Brandy, Rum, and Gin, Malaga and Teneriffe Wine, Molasses, Pepper, Ginger, Spice and Salts, also 10 boxes Cotton Cards.

WILLKINGS & CO., *Auctioneers.*

Fayetteville, N. C., September 3, 1827. 35tf.

Notice.

The STORES and Lumber HOUSES belonging to the Estate of *Robert Halliday* are for rent, from the 1st of October next. If not rented privately before the 28th instant, they will be offered to the highest bidder, at Auction, on that day, for one year. Apply to Mr. JAMES BAKER.

Further Notice.

I SHALL attend in Fayetteville, during the December Term of Cumberland County Court; and request of all those indebted to me to pay attention to this notice. In all cases where the money cannot be paid, new bonds will be required, with sufficient security. And if not punctually attended to, suits will be instituted without further notice.

DAVID HALLIDAY, *Guardian Of the Heirs of Robt. Halliday,*

Fayetteville, Sept. 3, 1827. 35-3w.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY
Of North Carolina, Washington City and Louisiana,

To be drawn in Washington, on the 31st Oct. 1827,

Capital Prize $20,000.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$20,000	1 Prize of	$5,000
1	2,500	1	2,000
1	1,500	1	1,080
5	1,000	5	600
5	500	5	400
10	200	20	100
46	70	46	60
46	50	46	40
92	30	92	20
920	12	8280	6

Tickets $6, *Halves* $3, *Quarters* $1 50.

Yesterday,

Was drawn the NEW YORK LOTTERY, 6th Class,

Capital Prize 20,000 Dollars,
Do do 7,500 Dollars,
Do do 4,000 Dollars,
3,000 dolls. 1,600 dolls. 1,224 dolls. 10 of $1,000, 10 of $500, &c. &c.

Tickets $8, *Half* $4, *Quarter* $2.

Virginia State Lottery,

For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal, will be drawn in Richmond, on Wednesday, 12th September, 1827.

Capital Prize $15,000,

4,000 dolls. 3,000 dolls. 2,000 dolls. &c. &c.

Tickets $5, *Half do.* $2 50, *Quarter do.* $1 25.

Union Canal Lottery,

32d Class, to be drawn on the 19th September, 1827,

Capital Prize $25,000.

1 Prize of	$25,000,	1 Prize of	$5,000,
1	3,000,	1	2,000,
1	1,800,	1	1,104,
5	1,000,	10	500,
10	250,	&c. &c.	

Tickets 6 *dolls. Half* 3 *dolls. Quarters* $1 50.

☞Orders from any part of the United States, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets (post paid) will be very promptly attended to, if addressed to

YATES & MCINTYRE,
September 6. Raleigh or Fayetteville.

Announcement of the Drawing.

COHEN'S OFFICE—114, MARKET-ST.
Baltimore, August 6, 1827.

☞We have the pleasure to announce that the drawing of the

Grand Literature Lottery

of the State of Maryland, will take place in the City of BALTIMORE, on Wednesday, the 17th of October, and will be completed on that day.—This Lottery is the most brilliant in the United States; containing, besides the Capitals of 20,000 DOLLS. and 10,000 DOLLS. no less than TEN prizes of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS each!

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000	is $20,000
1	prize of	10,000	is 10,000
10	prizes of	2,000	is 20,000
10	prizes of	1,000	is 10,000
10	prizes of	500	is 5,000
20	prizes of	200	is 4,000
20	prizes of	100	is 2,000
40	prizes of	50	is 2,000
100	prizes of	20	is 2,000
150	prizes of	10	is 1,500
300	prizes of	5	is 1,500
9000	prizes of	4	is 36,000
9662	prizes, amounting to		$114,000

Subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

The Cash for the whole of the Prizes can be had at COHEN'S OFFICE, the moment they are drawn. *Whole Tickets,* $5, *Halves,* $2 50, *Quarters* $1 25, *Eighths* 62½ *cents.*

☞Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

Address to

POETRY.

FROM BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

SONG OF EMIGRATION.—*By Mrs. Hemans.*

There was heard a song on the chiming sea,
A mingled breathing of grief and glee;
Man's voice, unbroken by sighs, was there,
Filling with triumph the sunny air;
Of fresh green lands, and of pastures new
It sang, while the bark through the surges flew.
But ever and anon,
A murmur of farewell
Fold, by its plaintive tone,
That from woman's lip it fell.

"Away, away, o'er the foaming main!"
—This was the free and joyous strain—
"There are clearer skies than ours, afar
We will shape our course by a brighter star,
There are plains whose verdure no foot hath press'd,
And whose wealth is all for the first brave guest."
"But alas! that we should go,"
Sang the farewell voices then,
"From the homesteads warm and low,
By the brook and in the glen."

"We will rear new homes, under trees that glow
As if gems were the fruitage of every bough;
O'er our white walls we will train the vine,
And sit in its shadow at day's decline,
And watch our herds, as they range at will
Through the green savannas, all bright and still.
"But woe for that sweet shade
Of the flowering orchard trees,
Where first our children play'd
'Midst the birds and honey-bees!"

"All, all our own shall the forest be,
As to the bound of the roe-buck free!
None shall say, 'hither, no farther pass!'
We will track each step through the wavy grass!
We will chase the Elk in his speed and might,
And bring proud spoils to the hearth at night."
"But oh! the grey church-tower,
And the sound of the Sabbath bell,
And the shelter'd garden bower—
We have bid them all farewell!"

"We will give the names of our fearless race
To each bright river whose course we trace;
We will leave our memory with mounts and floods,
And the path of our daring in boundless woods;
And our works unto many a lake's green shore,
Where the Indian's graves lay alone before!"
"But who shall teach the flowers,
Which our children lov'd, to dwell
In a soil that is not ours?
—Home, home, and friends, farewell!"

THE THUNDER STORM—*By W. B. Tappan.*

The storm is up!—along the sky
Swiftly the ebon rock is driven;
And look! yon curling cloud floats nigh,
Charged with the panoply of heaven;
It rends! and, gather'd to a heap,
Of angry billows takes the form;
How troubled is that upper deep;
God! thou art awful in thy storm.

'Tis pass'd—and see o'er fields again
Sunbeams their laughing light unfold;
On tower and tree the sparkling rain
Drops like a shower of molten gold;
On yonder hill-top rests the bow!
The air is redolent of balm;
How bright is all, above, below;
God! thou art glorious in thy calm.

So, when the tempest shrouds my skies,
And grief holds empire in my soul;
I see the desolation rise,
The waves already o'er me roll;
Thou speak'st, and like a tender sire,
Thou dost thy child's frail fears reprove;
Lofty art thou when storms retire;
God! thou art dearer in thy love.

Note Lost.

ON or about the 1st day of May last, the Subscriber lost a Note given by Charles A. Tuten, for the sum of $211 23, dated the 20th of March, 1827, and payable four months after date. All persons are hereby forwarned from trading for said Note.

DANIEL J. TILLINGHAST.

Fayetteville, Aug. 25. 34-3t

Removal.

YATES & McINTYRE respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, who have bestowed such a liberal share of patronage on their Offices, that they have removed the one in this town to the North East Corner of Market Square, adjoining Mrs. Shackelford's Millinery Store, where, as usual, customers will be promptly attended to.

Fayetteville, August 30.

To Rent,

The Dwelling &c. adjoining the residence of the Subscriber, Rowan street—this Street, as regards health and pleasantness of situation is acknowledged one of the most eligible in town. For terms apply to

L. FITZHARRIS,
Agent for Mary B. Tums.

August 22, 1827. 33tf.

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS *David O. La Rue* and *James T. Gilliam* having entered into a copartnership under the firm of *La Rue & Gilliam*, offer to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, their services as Physicians and Surgeons. Unless professionally engaged, they may at all times be found at their office in Bow-street, well known as the old Post Office, and opposite to the office of Doct. Benjamin Robinson.

Fayetteville, July 5th, 1827.—27tf.

Dect. J. T. Gilliam

Begs leave to return his acknowledgments to the public, for the liberal share of patronage he has received, and in connecting himself with a Physician of acknowledged worth, talents, learning, and skill, he feels a large increase of confidence in again tendering his professional services to the community.

R. T. Goodwin

HAS just received a fresh supply of *DRUGS AND MEDICINES*, which he offers for sale wholesale and retail, cheap for cash, or approved credit,

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

☞Prescribed Medicines carefully and neatly put up.

June 7. 22tf.

Music, French, Drawing and Painting on Velvet.

MRS. *BEZE PERRY* informs her friends, and the public generally, that having returned from Columbia, South Carolina, and settled herself again here, she will, on the 16th of this month, open a school for Young Ladies, to teach them Music, French, Drawing and Painting on paper, also painting on velvet.

The classes in French and Drawing will be each, three times a week, from 12 o'clock till half past 1.

Music Lessons three times a week, three quarters of an hour each lesson, and at such hour as will suit young ladies.

TERMS.

Music, three lessons pr. week, per quarter, $15
Drawing and Painting on velvet per do. 10

For Sale,

AT THE AUCTION STORE OF THE SUBSCRIBER,
Green Street.

2 PIPES French Brandy, (old)
10 qr. casks Muskat Wine
15 qr. and half qr. casks Malaga and Sher. Wine,
15 qr. chests of Tea, imported in April last,
Lemon Syrup and Lemon Juice in bottles and gallon demijohns, fresh and superior,
8 year old Wine, in bottles,
2 pipes Shrub,
10 doz. Cordial, G. Bocciardi's make
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Brown do. in hogsheads.

All of which will be sold on moderate terms, for cash or negotiable notes at any of the banks.

L. FITZHARRIS.

July 18, 1827. 28tf.

New Firm.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership under the firm of *Whitehead & Fuller*, offer for sale at their Store in the Brick Row, a few doors west of Hall & Johnson's, the following *GOODS.*

45 bags Coffee,
4 hhds and 30 bbls Sugar,
12 hhds Molasses,
4000 lbs Castings,
25 bbls apple Brandy,
25 do country Whiskey,
15 do N. E. Rum,
20 kegs cut Nails,
1300 bushels Salt,

Iron assorted, German and blistered Steel, Trace Chains, Sad Irons, Wagon Boxes, Shot, Lead, Powder, Loaf and lump Sugar, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Corn, Bacon, Lard, Flour, manufactured Tobacco, Shoe Thread, together with other articles in the Grocery line.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD,
THOMAS FULLER.

Will receive Cotton on storage, attend to the sale and delivery of it on the most favorable terms. Their Warehouse is so situated as to be in little or no danger from fire. *July* 5.

Just landing

From on board boat *Despatch* from Wilmington:

10 Bbls. loaf Sugar,
30 Bags prime green Coffee,
12 Boxes and cattys imperial and gunpowder Teas, latest importations,
1 Ceroon Bengal Indigo,
12 Qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine,
1 Hhd. Copperas,
6 Kegs ground Ginger,
1 Bbl. Philadelphia Starch,
½ Pipe old Port Wine,
20 Bbls. American Gin,
2 Pipes Cogniac Brandy,
1 Hamper wine Bottles,
1 Bag velvet Corks, and for sale by

HORTON & HUTTON.

On Consignment,
4 Boxes fur Hats. *August* 16.

Stills for Sale,

And old ones repaired at short notice.

I HAVE constantly on hand, STILLS from 35 to 100 gallons each, which I will sell for cash or on credit, at my Factory in Fayetteville.

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

☞Old Copper purchased.

August 2, 1827. 30 6w.

Porter, Ale, and Cider,

OF the very best quality, for sale at the Lafayette Hotel, either by the barrel or bottle.

July 19. 28tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. Charles Stuart, by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle the same *immediately*, with Mr. John A. Matthews, who is duly authorized to collect and receipt for all moneys due the said C. Stuart.

H. A. DONALDSON, *Trustee.*

March 1. 8-tf.

Jailer's Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Sampson county, N. C., on the 31st of July, 1827, a negro man who calls his name *HARRY*, and says he belongs to Alexander Sparks, Society Hill, S. Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with agreeably to law in such cases made and provided.

THOMAS K. MORESY, *Jailer.*

August 9. 31-tf.

Removal.

WM. L. HAWLEY has removed from his former stand in Market Square, to the Store lately occupied by Mr. William E. Troy, two doors east of the Town House, where he will constantly keep a supply of first quality *CALF SKINS*, and will receive orders for Mens' and Ladies' fine *BOOTS & SHOES*, made to measure, and warranted of the best workmanship.

He has also just received an extensive addition to his stock of Shoes, making the assortment complete.

Also, sides Sole Leather,
Wax'd and grain Upper Leather,
Lining and Binding Skins,

a quantity of Shoe Thread, best Awl Blades, Shoe Tacks, Russia bristles, shoe Punches, heel Ball, Brads, &c. &c. August 9, 1827.

Tan Yard.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he purchased (twelve months since) the *TAN YARD* formerly conducted by Wm. Cameron. He has made many improvements, and has it under the management of the most experienced Workmen from the North. He is now ready to receive orders for all kinds of *LEATHER*, and has on hand, to dispose of on the most reasonable terms:

300 Sides Sole Leather at the reduced price of - - - 25 Cts. per lb.
200 do Black Harness do. 30 do do.
200 do Russet do do. 30 do do.
200 do Skirting do do. 30 do do.
500 do Wax and Grained Upper,
Kip, Calf, Sheep and Deer Skips, &c.
ALSO,
Wool and Hair for *Plastering*,
Cash paid for Dry and Green *Hides.*

H. G. NELSON.

Fayetteville, December 13. 97-tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1827.

JOHN BRITT, vs. SARAH COX } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

IN this case it is ORDERED by the Court, that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* printed at Fayetteville, for six months, that the defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered *pro confesso* against her. A true copy from the minutes.

ARCH'D McQUEEN, *C. S. C.*

Notice.

BY virtue of the power vested in me by the last Will and Testament of Duncan McFarland, late of Richmond County, deceased, I will sell at Public Sale to the highest bidder, on Friday, the 3d day of August next, at the house of Dugald Johnson, Esq., on Nicholson's Creek, Cumberland County, the following tracts of LAND, lying and being in said county of Cumberland, all of which being beyond seven miles from the Turnpike Bridge, on Lumber river, viz:

60 acres South West side of Deep Creek, on the Yadkin road, joining James Monroe's lands.
50 do. on Nicholson's Creek, near or joining Angus Ray's land.
100 do. north side of the Yadkin road, joining ——
50 do. on the West side of Clay Branch, joining Monroe's land.
100 do. on the North side of James creek, joining ——
50 do. on Dry Branch, joining L. Bethune's land.
50 do on the head of Gut branch, joining Peterson's land.
561 do on both sides of Flat creek, joining Monroe's lands.

Many of the above tracts are truly valuable, on the last of which is an excellent Mill Seat, on a never failing stream, and an inexhaustable quantity of the best saw mill pine Timber, and to add to the importance of the situation, it is within a short distance of Lower Little river, on which lumber may be rafted down to Cape Fear. Persons wishing further information, may apply to Dugald Johnson, Esq., who lives in the neighbourhood and is well acquainted with the above tracts. Terms (which will be accommodating) will be made known on the day of sale.

D. McLAURIN,
Surviving qualified Executor.

Near Laurel Hill, N. C., June 7, 1827. 23-t3dA.

POSTPONEMENT.

☞The sale of the above *LANDS* is postponed to the *First Monday in October next.*

D. McLAURIN.

August 16. 32-ts.

Just Received

AND for sale by Hortons & Hutton, 8000 lbs. of BACON—prime. [June 14—23tf.

Coach Making.

HAVING taken the Shop formerly occupied by Jacob Allen, next door to the Post Office, on Bow street, I intend carrying on the *Coach and Gig Making and Repairing.* ☞Orders will be promptly attended to and work executed with neatness and despatch. ZECHARIAH THIGPEN.

Fayetteville, April 26. 16tf.

☞One elegant Stick Gig for sale cheap for cash.

A Wall *PEW* in the Episcopal Church, for sale low. WILLIAMS & FENN.

May 17. 19tf.

Sunday Schools.

THE Managers of the "American Sunday School Union" have committed to the agency of the Subscriber, a depository of Books in Fayetteville, which Books will be sold to *any* Sunday School Society at the Philadelphia prices, and to all Societies *auxiliary* to the American, at a discount of 17½ per cent.

The facility afforded by this depository, of obtaining suitable books at the lowest rates, will, it is hoped, give a fresh impulse to the Sabbath School cause throughout our State. All Societies formed for this object, would find it their interest to become auxiliary to the American Institution at Philadelphia. For, while the only fee requisite for such a union is *Three Dollars*, the discount allowed, would, in the end, create a considerable saving. But the great benefit of such a connexion has its foundation in christian benevolence—in union of effort in a good cause. The auxiliary throws its limited experience and knowledge into the common stock, and, from the general mass of experiments and results, derives much light and help.

The mighty work of restraining Sabbath breach—of reclaiming idle and dissolute youth, and training them, by means of Sunday Schools, in the paths of literature, morality and religion, is going on with rapid march throughout all christendom: and it is earnestly recommended to the people of every town and neighbourhood in our State, to avail themselves of this great moral influence. The depository is at the Post Office, where all applications for Books will be punctually attended to.

JOHN MAC RAE.

Fayetteville, May 31, 1827. 21tf.

All Editors of papers in the State who feel an interest in this subject, are requested to give the above an insertion in their papers.

THE NORFOLK & FAYETTEVILLE Line of Stages,

IS now running three times per week, leaving Fayetteville every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5 o'clock A. M., and arriving at Norfolk every Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday afternoon, in time for the Steam Boats.

Returning, leaves Norfolk every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday; and arrives at Fayetteville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

The Stage arrives at its stand each night about 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs at 4 or 5 in the morning, so that passengers are not deprived of their rest.

The Baltimore and New Philadelphia Lines of Steam Boats leave Norfolk immediately on the arrival of the Stages, by which regulation *one entire day* is saved over the last Summer's arrangement. The Boats for Washington, Richmond, and Petersburg leave Norfolk as heretofore.

The great expedition on this route, the ease and comfort of travelling, and the general reduction of prices, will, we hope, ensure to this Line a portion of the public patronage.

THE PROPRIETORS.

May 1827. 18-tf.

Leather.

THE Subscribers will keep a constant supply of the following kinds of *LEATHER* on hand, which they will sell low for cash, viz.

Skirting, first quality,
Harness and bridle Leather,
Padding and facing Skins,
Binding and lining do.
Calf and kip do.
Wax and grain upper,
Buff horse hides,
Sole Leather of different kinds,
Hog skins, &c. &c. &c.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

January 10, 1827. 1tf.

Insurance against Fire.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,

INSURES Houses and other buildings, and property contained in them, against loss and damage by fire; also, merchandise and other property against the hazards of inland navigation.

Capital 800,000 Dollars.

Insurance made on application to

Boots and Shoes.

THE subscriber has just received, in addition to his former stock, *Seventy-five Packages* of Boots and Shoes, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at reduced prices for cash.

H. G. NELSON.

N. B. Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Pumps made to measure, as usual, in the first style, at short notice.

October 25. 90tf.

Spring Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, that he has received his *Spring Supply*, consisting of a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part at the original package sales, and will be sold, either by wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash.—Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves. His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florentines
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles vesting,
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded cambric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6-4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades & colors
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do.
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia do
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN McARN.

Fayetteville, May 24, 1827.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving from N. York, at his Store, Green Street, a general assortment of Staple and Fancy *GOODS*, of the latest importations, which he offers for sale at extremely reduced prices; among which are, viz.:

CLOTHS & Cassimeres, extra super, blue black, brown green and olive, fine and common assorted,
Double milled drab Great Coating,
Ditto do Lion Skin ditto
Satinetts, blue, mixed and drab,
Cassinetts and Denmark Satteens,
Bang-up Cord; plain, olive and tabby Velvet,
Vestings, silk, velvet, Merseilles, swansdown and fancy, some very superior,
Flannels, red, white, green and yellow,
Ladies' blue and scarlet Pelisse Cloths,
Baize, green and Bocking,
Bombazetts, plain and figured, black, brown, purple, crimson and orange colour,
Bombazines, French and English,
Ditto 5-4 French super black and drab
Circassians, Nankeens and coloured stripe Drillings,
Muslins, Mull Mull, Book and Jaconet plain & figur'd
Cambrics and Cambric Dimities,
Calicoes assorted, new patterns,
Ditto, Furniture ditto,
Fancy coloured Crape Dresses,
Shawls and fancy Handkerchiefs, assorted,
Silks, plain and figured,
Fashionable shaded, plain & figured Gros de Naples,
—— Cote-palais, plain, striped and figured,
Fancy Hdkfs and Ribbons to suit,
White, green and pink crape Lisse,
Grecian striped Ginghams,
Hoziery; silk, cotton and worsted Hose and half do.
Domestic Goods, various kinds,
Russia Ducks and Sheetings,
Blankets and Negro Cloths,
Hats, coarse and fine for men and youths,
A general assortment of Hardware, viz. Anvils, Vices, carriage and bed Wrenches, table and pocket Knives, Iron, Steel, and Nails assorted, Castings, Pots, Ovens (and odd tops to sell) Kettles, &c.

An assortment of SHOES,
Men's, Boys', Ladies', Miss's and Children's Boots and Bootees,
Miss's Leghorn Hats and youth's fancy Caps.

GROCERIES,
Teas, Sugars, old Rum, Cogniac Brandy, Gin and Whiskey, Porter, Cider, Teneriffe and Madeira Wines, old Port in bottles, fresh Lemon Syrup, &c. &c.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of [illegible] & Co., of Fayetteville, are requested to come forward and settle the same with Mr. John Lippitt, who is duly authorized to receive the same and grant discharges.

H. BRADFORD,
By WM. BRADFORD,
Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1827.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilkinson's or five weeks since, a dark mulatto boy named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about [illegible] inches in height, and stoutly built. He left Charles in January, 1826; he has worked as a Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Merry Hill, Beaufort county, 15 miles below Nort[illegible] on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he has joined some runaways belonging either in Cumberland or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. [illegible]

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Lafayette Ho[illegible]

FAYETTEVILL[illegible]

THE public are respectfully informed that in consequence of the recent death of [illegible] ment Tracy, the subscriber, who has been [illegible] in the management of the Lafayette H[illegible] sumed the superintendence of it.

This new and spacious building (which has been purposely erected at great expense, for the purpose) now in complete order for the reception and accommodation of

Travellers and Boar[illegible]

Besides the advantage of a number of *single Beds, Fire places and Bells*, the H[illegible] several *handsome Drawing Rooms* and [illegible] particularly suited for the private accommodation of *TRAVELLING FAMILIES.* Board [illegible] without lodging can be accommodated.

THE FURNITURE and BE[illegible] are of the best quality and entirely new. Every Bed is supplied with a Moscheto Net. [illegible] ROOMS are attached to the House, supplied with water from the Haymount Aqueduct, [illegible] richly supplied with a variety of the choicest [illegible] recently selected for it in the Northern [illegible] experienced judge. LARGE STABLI[illegible] niently placed in the rear.

The Subscriber is determined to [illegible] House in the most genteel manner; [illegible] shall be spared to render it every way [illegible] continuation of the patronage it has re[illegible]

W[illegible]

October 25.

The Subscriber[illegible]

HAVE in part received their Spri[illegible] *GROCERIES*, the whole of which [illegible] ed to arrive during the present week, [illegible] will be able to offer as choice an assortment [illegible] ceries and on as good terms as ever o[illegible] market. Their Stock will consist in part [illegible] lowing articles, viz.

100 Bbls Philadelphia Whiskey,
151 do Apple Brandy,
30 do country Gin,
10 do N. E. Rum,
4 Hhds Jamaica Spirits,
6 Pipes Cogniac Brandy, a superior [illegible] nette & Duray brands)
4 do old Schedam Gin, high flavor,
2 Hhds W. I. Rum,
10 half quarter casks Teneriffe
10 do do do Sherry
4 do do do dry Malaga
6 do do do Cette
1 do do do L. P. Teneriffe
1 pipe Pico Madeira
½ do old do
½ do Corsica
75 bags Coffee,
3000 lbs loaf and lump Sugars,
20 hhds St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O.
1 case Imperial } TE[illegible]
1 do Cannister Gunpowder }
5 kegs 2000lbs Shot,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, with a great variety of articles in their line.

HORTONS & H[illegible]

May 17, 1827.

For sale by Willkings[illegible]

75 Casks Lime,
34 bbls Cider Brandy,
32 do Whiskey,
50 do Sugar,
10 Hhds. do.

May 10.

Notice.

THE Subscriber respectfully requests [illegible] debted to him in any shape, to make [illegible] ate payment. The great indulgence he has [illegible] tended, with other circumstances, makes it necessary to have recourse to legal steps, indiscriminately against those neglecting to comply with this request.

Mr. A. Campbell is authorized to collect and give discharges on account of H. CA[illegible]

September 27, 1826.

C. & P. MALLE[illegible]

HAVE NOW ON HAND, AND FOR SALE,

15 Tons Swedes IRON, assorted [illegible] German, Cast, English, and Amer[illegible] CASTINGS, consisting of Pots, Ovens, [illegible] ders, Tea Kettles, and Wagon Boxes;

Together with their usual supply of

GROCERIES, WINES, and L[illegible] DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, [illegible] LERY, which, with a large and [illegible] sor'tment of CROCKERY AND [illegible] WARE, makes their stock unusually complete.

☞Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine. Country Produce and [illegible] prices will be received in payment.

ON HAND,

12 Hhds. Molasses,
1200 gallons Whiskey, and
800 do Apple Brandy.

Fayetteville, Dec. 5.

The U. S. Review & Literary [illegible]

No. IX.—AUGUST, 1827.

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New Publications, &c.

The U. S. Review & Literary Gazette is [illegible] every month. Each number contains 80 pages, [illegible] making two volumes a year of 480 pages.